

CENSUS OF THE U. STATES AND G. BRITAIN.

The late Census returns of the United States and Great Britain, although nothing more than general results were yet known at London, have afforded much matter for comment in the public journals. The Times takes the following philosophical, and, under all circumstances, liberal view of the subject:

"There are events which set the dulles and most inconclusive minds speculating upon the future of the world and the varying destinies of nations. The conclusion of a long war, an important treaty, or the settlement of a political contest at home, cannot fail to suggest the inquiry how the new order of things will operate on the comparative progress of States. A census is not an event of this striking and potential character; indeed, it is hardly an event at all, it is only the periodical notation of a continual development. It furnishes, however, as certain grounds for political prophecy as any thing the chapter of accidents can supply. Population is the chief element of national power, and though the States of Europe have severally attained a position which they are not likely either to forfeit or much to improve for many years to come, yet a new and much more open field is added to speculation when we take in the New World, as well as the greater part of Asia and Africa, brought under the influence of European nations. The British race is the principal people of North America and the Australian Islands, the dominant influence in the West Indies, the prevailing element in South Africa, and the lord paramount in India, with all the contingencies that pertain to that position. Taking these considerations into account, the increase of our population at home is a far more important question than if it merely affected the comfort with which we can manage to live in these isles, the sufficiency of our harvests, or the figure we can continue to make in the presence of Europe. Whatever the future fate of our wars or our diplomacy, whether the Continent reciprocates our tariffs or meets us once more with a chain of hostile custom-houses; whether the name of England is honored or despised in the council halls of Europe, we are not likely soon to be deprived of our solid advantages as an industrious, a prolific, a spreading, a colonizing, and a self-governing race. With North America and many other portions of the earth's surface occupied by our own flesh and blood, speaking our language and inheriting our laws, if not our allegiance, we must ever occupy an honorable and useful position. No increase of servile population, no triumph of absolutism, no combination of rivals, can ever push England into a corner, and make her a mere cluster of islands in the Northern Atlantic. The terms of the *Ultima Thule* has long been removed. There are now no limits to our influence. As a little slip of shore in the peninsula of Jutland was the Angle from which our race is principally descended, England in its turn is the *Stamhus* base of great and populous empires. The results of the British and of the American census, appearing as they do together at this moment, bring this relation of the parent State and her numerous progeny into unusual prominence."

The population of Great Britain and Ireland is then estimated by the Times at 29,000,000. The British race in the colonies is 3,000,000. Citizens of the United States of British or other European extraction, about 20,000,000.

The Times goes on to say: "It thus appears that there are about 52,000,000 persons of British extraction, or of some other European race amalgamated with them, occupying the best geographical positions in the world, possessing the largest maritime trade and the most profitable manufactures, enjoying the freest institutions, commanding the vast extent of fertile territory and the finest climates, and receiving the services of many millions of useful auxiliaries, of various races and hues, living either in comfortable slavery, or willing subjection, or dignified alliance. All these persons of British, or, as they are sometimes improperly called, of Anglo-Saxon race, hold substantially the same faith, speak the same language, read the same Bible, the same Milton, the same Shakespeare, the same historians and moralists, the same modern poets, novelists, and essayists, and interchange their thoughts as freely and almost as promptly as the inhabitants of one city or village. Ingenuity is fast destroying the obstacles of time and space, and common sense is drawing institutions every year to a greater similarity. These 52,000,000 persons, divided though they are by oceans and political forms, are a closer and a far more influential unity than any merely political combination; and if any race may be said to be fortunate and ascendant, this is that one."

The returns for Great Britain show the great increase of emigration from England and Scotland, as well as from Ireland, to America and the Australian colonies. Chiefly owing to the emigration, but in some degree to the cholera, the decennial rate of increase of population in Great Britain has declined during the century. The following table shows this decennial rate, both in Great Britain and the United States. Many reflections will no doubt arise from its contemplation, but we are satisfied for the present with merely making the statement:

Increase per cent. in Great Britain.	Increase per cent. in the U. States.
1801 to 1811.....	15.11.....
1811 to 1821.....	14.12.....
1821 to 1831.....	14.01.....
1831 to 1841.....	13.18.....
1841 to 1851.....	12.10.....

Another singular fact deduced from the British returns is that the increase of females is greater in proportion than that of males. In 1841 the excess of females was 493,303; in 1851 the excess is 550,157. In London the numbers in excess are 124,387 and 154,429, respectively. We have not the means for estimating the proportion between the sexes in the United States at these two periods. The Times has the following reflections upon this subject:

"This growing disproportion of the sexes has lately attracted the attention of philanthropists, and has suggested the scheme for conveying such women as are qualified for it to colonies where the disproportion is the other way. In this country so great an excess of the 'weaker vessel' is undoubtedly a very great evil; for in this, as in other matters, plenty produces cheapness, and nothing is more to be regretted than a state of society which puts women, more than nature intends, at the mercy of men. Army, navy, commerce, and colonies, however essential to national power, glory, and wealth, have their drawback in this as in some other serious points. To some extent we suffer the evils of those barbarous tribes among whom the males are so often decimated in war that their women, through their mere superabundance, lose the dignity of their sex. England will gain its great power and glory at a very dear rate if the disproportion which has already become serious enough to attract the attention of thoughtful observers should continue to increase at its present rate."

The census of Ireland, as we learn from the London Times, will show a deficiency of above 2,000,000, as compared with the numbers which would have been attained this year had there been no interruption of the ordinary rate of increase. On the last three occasions of taking the census the numbers were:

In 1821.....	6,801,837
1831.....	7,767,401
1841.....	8,176,124

The report about to be published will show in 1851 very little more than 6,500,000. The same report will also show a remarkable decrease in the number of houses, as compared with the number in the preceding census, and, of course, still greater

EXCURSION OF THE "GOLDEN GATE."

Not having been able ourselves to accept the kind invitation of the liberal proprietors to visit their magnificent new steamer the *Golden Gate*, we avail ourselves of the accounts given of the excursion by our more fortunate contemporaries:

"FROM THE 'UNION' OF THURSDAY. THE EXCURSION OF THE 'GOLDEN GATE.'—We mentioned in our paper of Tuesday that this splendid Steamship, intended for the Pacific, had arrived at Annapolis on Monday, for the purpose of tendering to the President and Cabinet, and other guests an excursion on the Chesapeake. We availed ourselves of the kind invitation of WILLIAM H. ASHLEIGH, Esq., President of the Mail Steamship Company, to form one of the party; and the courtesy and liberal hospitality of the owners, the splendid appointments of the *Golden Gate*, and the taste and judgment with which the excursion was conducted, demand more than a passing notice."

The special train chartered by Mr. Ashleigh for the occasion left the Washington depot at 9 o'clock on Tuesday, and after a pleasant run of a couple of hours safely deposited the company in the ancient and pleasant city of Annapolis. Here the President, accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior, Commodore Ballard, and other distinguished officers, was taken in charge by a committee—without any ridiculous speech-making—and conveyed to the Naval School. We followed with the crowd, and wended our way to the State House in order to find, for a moment, in the room in which Washington surrendered his commission to the Continental Congress, furnishing by that single act the noblest example of disinterested patriotism to be found in modern history, and matched only in ancient annals by what we are told of the self-abnegation of Cincinnatus. The State House occupies a commanding position, and from the lawn looking toward the bay a battery was planted, which shook the air with a national salute. The company then proceeded to the wharf, where the proprietors *Hamilton*, practice-ship of the Naval School, and the steamer *Hamlet* were moored. The *Hamlet* was soon filled, and within a few minutes the President arrived and went on board the *Hamilton*, where he was received by the naval cadets in their uniform. The two vessels then got under way for the *Golden Gate*, which was riding at anchor between the light-house and some four or five miles off. The distance was accomplished in some four or five minutes; and as we rounded a point in the bay the noble steamer was in full view, her broadside toward us, and the stars and stripes floating from her masthead. Our first impression was that it was a beautiful ship; but we felt disappointed in her. She was a very common model for coasting vessels; and, seeing so much grace, they were not to be surprised by her proportions. As we approached, her dimensions seemed to expand; but it was not until we were under her side, and looking up at her lofty bulwarks, which towered far above us, that we realized that we were under the side of a ship of twenty-five hundred tons. On reaching her we found a large company of gentlemen waiting on the deck, and a large number of ladies. The President and the other gentlemen were received by the naval cadets, and the ladies by the ladies. The President then went on board the *Hamlet*, and the ladies remained on the *Hamilton*. The *Hamlet* then proceeded to the wharf, and the President and the other gentlemen returned to the State House. The ladies then returned to the State House, and the President and the other gentlemen returned to the State House.

Mr. KENNEDY's visit to Europe will, our London correspondent thinks, be productive of great good. He will both receive and communicate knowledge; and, if the census returns of the United States, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, and Austria could henceforward be made upon the same principles, and at the same periods, and the materials, so far as possible, arranged upon the same plan, a greater step in the advancement of sound practical political economy would be made than has been accomplished since the days of Adam Smith.

VISIT TO VIRGINIA.—The *Stanton* (Va.) Messenger states that a letter has been received from Mr. STUART, Secretary of the Interior, stating that he will be at Stanton about the 1st of August, on his way to the Court of Appeals at Lewisburg; and that the President will probably accompany him, with a view to spend a few days at the White Sulphur Springs. The Messenger says that they will meet with a hearty reception.

Hon. EDWARD BATES delivered an eloquent oration at St. Louis on the 4th, on the occasion of breaking ground for the St. Louis and Pacific Railroad. He expressed his confident belief that, having constructed the road to the frontiers of Missouri, it would not stop there, but eventually be carried forward to the shores of the Pacific. He also predicted that St. Louis is destined to become one of the largest cities on the continent.

THE METHODIST PROPERTY SUIT.—We learn from the Christian Advocate and Journal that the negotiations, consequent upon the earnest recommendation of the Court, for an amicable settlement of the unfortunate dispute between the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have failed, the South making it a prerequisite that the justice of her claim shall be admitted, and the North refusing to make any such acknowledgment.

IMPORTANT ADMISSION.—The *New York Tribune*, which, since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, has most bitterly assailed that measure, and endeavored to rouse the cry of repeal in regard to it, thus formally proclaims in its issue of Monday last the utter hopelessness of its warfare, and retires from the field:

"We look in vain for the probability of a repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law. That law we suppose is destined to remain on the statute book. We could wish it were otherwise. We could wish to have it modified in many particulars, especially by the introduction of a jury trial upon its provisions. But there is not the least indication that such a change will be made. The next Congress will not make it. There is nowhere a great party demanding it. Public sentiment regards it with comparative indifference. There is no such overwhelming popular movement in favor of repealing or changing this law as there was at the North in 1848 and '49 against the extension of slavery. How, then, can the law be touched?"

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN LONDON.—The London correspondent of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, under date of the 4th instant, writes as follows:

"For the first time since the Declaration of American Independence, the anniversary of that event will to-day be celebrated in London with almost as much honor as in New York. Mr. GEORGE PARNBY has issued cards of invitation to meet the United States Minister and Mrs. LAWRENCE at a fête which he gives this evening on the occasion, and about seven or eight hundred persons will be present, including all the American families now in London, and a large proportion of the nobility and public persons in England, by whom the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Mayor, &c. are among those who will attend. There is to be a concert, ball, and supper, and the affair promises to be one of the grandest of the season, worthy not only of what it celebrates, but of the meeting of the nations in the year of the Exhibition."

RELEASE OF MR. BRACE.—We learn from the *Harford Courier* that letters have been received from Mr. McCURDY, our Minister to Austria, dated June 27th, stating that he has received a verbal communication from the State Department at Vienna that CHARLES L. BRACE had been released, and was at Pesh, on his way to Vienna. Mr. BRACE had been detained in close confinement for several weeks, on suspicion of being somehow connected with certain revolutionary schemes having especial reference to Hungary.

CORNELIUS MCCAULLEY, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been appointed Consul to Belfast, in Ireland. Mr. McCaulley is a native of Ireland, long known as a highly respected merchant in Philadelphia.

Fourth of July Compliments to the President from persons opposed to him in politics.

Our paper of yesterday contained some complimentary toasts from political opponents, to the President. We take pleasure in adding the following extracts from the patriotic remarks of our fellow-citizen, B. B. FRENCH, Esq., made at the Capitol on that day. Mr. F. is well known as a political opponent, though an honorable one, of President FILLMORE.

Mr. FRENCH quoted from the supplication of WASHINGTON upon assuming the Presidential chair in 1789, and said:

"The act of the Almighty was opened to that prayer; it was recorded in Heaven; and from WASHINGTON down to the present President of the United States, who so worthily, and with so much dignity and honor, fills the proud station that Washington filled, it has been answered," &c.

After enumerating some of the most prominent men who so ably maintained the Constitution and Union in the last Congress, Mr. French said:

"To these great, good, patriotic men, aided as they have been by the Executive of the nation, in whose every act a determination not to be misunderstood, has been manifested to preserve the Union, do we, as I firmly believe, under God, owe the existence this day of these United States of America! Thanks be to God! thanks be to Him!"

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SARATOGA.—The name of the young man who was drowned in Saratoga lake on Sunday afternoon was JONATHAN FOUNTAIN, son of Mr. Fountain, merchant, 306 Broadway, New York. He was bathing in deep water, with two others, when he called for help. One of them sprang to his assistance, and was nearly drowned in trying to save the unfortunate young man.

ANOTHER MURDER.—On Wednesday last JOHN S. WORKLEY, of Chesterfield county, (Va.) deliberately shot down his son-in-law, AVENUE S. BENTON, of the same county, at a house in the neighborhood of the Black Hills. It appears that Workley and Benton had been at variance some time previous. Both parties were men of respectability. Workley being a lawyer by profession, and Benton having been formerly Deputy Sheriff of the county, and a man of wealth. —*Richmond Times*.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Brother Jonathan, from Chagres on the 7th, has arrived at New York with 238 passengers and \$465,000 in gold.

The two last steamers which arrived at Panama brought down two and a half millions of gold, all on its way to New York.

The San Francisco news is to the 14th of June. The Telegraph gives the following report of it:

Most of the best district is rebuilt, but business generally is stagnant, the prices being below the rates previous to the fire. The markets are overstocked for all staple articles of produce.

News from the mining districts continues satisfactory, and many new and valuable discoveries have been made.

JAMES F. GRAMER, a nephew of the Secretary of the Navy, and four others, were drowned at San Pablo Bay on the 28th of May.

Gen. MOREHEAD, with an expedition of forty-five men, left San Diego in May for some destination unknown.

A Sydney convict was arrested on the 10th of June in the act of stealing a safe. He was immediately tried by a committee of two hundred citizens, and hung at midnight on the gallows at San Francisco.

Numerous incendiary attempts have been made to destroy the city.

The Indians in the southern section of the State continue to give much trouble.

The agricultural prospects are good; the weather had been fine.

The boiler of the steamer New World exploded on the 4th, on her passage from Sacramento, killing two persons and wounding others. Crime at San Francisco has greatly increased.

McMANUS, one of the Irish patriots, had escaped from South Wales, and arrived at San Francisco, where he was warmly received. Smith O'Brien and the other Irish exiles made an unsuccessful effort to escape at the same time.

Dates from Astoria, Oregon, to the 12th state that Gen. LANE has been elected Delegate from that Territory to Congress. The crops looked remarkably well.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS FIGURE OF JULY 11. We lament to announce that the difficulties which have for some time existed, and with which the public has been made familiar through the press, between Mr. JOHN W. FROST, the editor of the Crescent, and Col. T. G. HUNT, one of the candidates for the nomination to Congress, have had a fatal termination. Mr. Frost fought a duel yesterday at about one o'clock P. M., at the U. S. Barracks, below the city, with Dr. THOMAS M. HUNT, the brother of Col. T. G. Hunt.

They fought, as we hear, with double-barreled guns, at forty paces, and on the second fire Mr. Frost was mortally wounded; the ball passing through his left breast, and he died within half an hour.

The immediate cause of the offence was an altercation which took place at the Whig meeting in Perdido street on Monday evening. It was, however, only the renewal of an ancient difficulty, arising out of the Congressional election last fall, when Col. T. G. HUNT was a candidate before the Whig Convention, and Judge DUBREUIL, the law partner of Mr. Frost, obtained the nomination. Another brother of Col. Hunt became involved in a personal difficulty with Mr. Frost, and the preliminary movements for a duel were made upon the part of Mr. Frost, but they failed. The whole controversy was political; the duel was a personal one, and the new canvass, in which Col. Hunt is a candidate, revived it, produced the collision at "The Shades," and has ended in this lamentable manner. It has already been published that there was a meeting between the parties on Wednesday, which the police interrupted, and both challenger and challenged were bound over. They discharged the bonds, went almost directly from the Recorder's office to the United States Barracks, and finally closed up this most unhappy quarrel with the death of Mr. Frost by the hands of Dr. Hunt.

In excitement of the death, which agitates and divides the whole city, the merits of the cause of the quarrel are hardly fit subjects of discussion. We have a profound regret for the deceased; we have more pity for the survivor. Very rare indeed are the meetings of this sort in which the man whom fortune has made the victor does not envy the quiet of the dead.

But though we may not wisely or generously, in the midst of this excitement and sorrow, wish to revive the angry controversies among the living, of which this event is a deplorable consequence, we may pay a tribute of sincere respect to the memory of the dead. Mr. Frost was a valuable and rising citizen, and a most estimable man. His talents were of a high order, and he had cultivated them well. In his profession of the law he was a successful advocate, and was rising to a fine practice, which he might easily have secured but for his predilection for politics, and the zeal for his party, which brought him into public life as a popular orator, and then into the editorial profession. He was a fluent writer as well as a speaker. The order of his temperance led him often into controversies, wherein he maintained himself with spirit and talent. He had many warm friends, who give him the credit of being of an extremely impulsive and generous as well as sensitive temperament; and they deplore his death as that of a warm-hearted and genial gentleman, who had the qualities and capacities to be useful to his country, as he was dear to his own circle of intimates and associates.

FATAL DUEL.—CHURCH CONSUMED.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 12.—A duel was fought to-day between Dr. THOMAS HUNT and J. W. FROST, of the New Orleans Crescent, in which the latter was killed, having received a ball through his left breast, and he died within half an hour.

The Trinity Catholic Church, which was seized by the Sheriff in consequence of some difficulties between the Bishop and Pastor, has just been destroyed by fire. The well-known facts of the case suggest that it was possibly the work of an incendiary, a party to the quarrel. Loss \$25,000.

[We regret to have reason for believing that the unfortunate duel above reported is one of the fruits of a feud between some of the Whigs of the second district of Louisiana in the selection of a candidate for Congress. The competitors for the nomination are Col. THOMAS T. HUNT and ex-Alderman ISAC N. MARKS. We have not noticed that either of these gentlemen is to blame for the warmth with which their friends have pursued their respective claims. But the friends of Mr. HUNT, who advocates the claim of Mr. MARKS, contained an article in disparagement of Mr. HUNT which may have led to the lamentable catastrophe above recorded. The name of the party reported to have been engaged in the duel, it will be observed, does not correspond with that of the candidate. It may have been a relative of his, or the discrepancy may be owing to an error of the reporter.]

The difficulty alluded to respecting the Catholic Church was between Bishop BLANC and the Rev. Mr. GUINZBURG, who was to the right to its possession. While the latter gentleman was officiating there, the Bishop appointed another priest to supersede him, and Mr. G. refused to do so. The Bishop proceeded to the law, and the judgment of the Court placed him in possession of the property.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE WATER AT ST. LOUIS.—The flood which for many weeks past has caused St. Louis to appear from the river as another Venice.

"Kissing with her tears of proud towers," At any distance, with majestic motion, will soon begin to retreat. In a few days, in all probability, the merchants along the whole line of the levee will be able to re-occupy their long-submerged and useless warehouses on the first floor. The river is now at a stand. All existing indications and prospects point to the cessation of a calamity which has paralyzed the arm of commerce for nearly two months.

We observe in a number of our country exchanges very terrifying reports regarding the health of our city. We beg to assure our country friends that these accounts have been essentially exaggerated, and that the cholera, although undoubtedly existing among us, has by no means reached the character of an epidemic this season. In a population of one hundred thousand, we have not had on an average more than twenty deaths a day from this cause. The greater part of this mortality has occurred among newly-arrived emigrants; and we have yet to hear of a single case among our old citizens that was not directly induced by imprudence or fear.

[St. Louis Union, 8th instant.]

"THE PLANTERS' ADVOCATE."—We invite the attention of our readers in Princes George's and the adjacent counties of Maryland to the Prospectus of a new weekly Journal, to be published above title, which it is proposed to publish at Upper Marlborough.

THE GRADUATES AT WEST POINT.

The following statement gives the names of the Cadets of the first class who have graduated at West Point at the recent annual examination, the order of general merit, and the particular corps and regiments for which its members are recommended by the Academic Board:

Recommended for Corps of Engineers.

- Geo. L. Andrews, Mass.
- Jas. St. C. Morton, Pa.
- Geo. T. Balch, Ohio.
- W. G. Welcher, Tenn.
- Artillery, or Ordnance, Infantry, Mounted Riflemen.
- A. F. Piper, Pennsylvania.
- James Thompson, N.Y.
- Caleb House, Mass.
- Kenner Garrard, Ohio.
- B. Hardin Helm, Ky.
- Ed. H. Dole, Va.
- Alvan C. Gillen, Pa.
- Dewitt N. Root, N.Y.
- A. J. Perry, Conn.
- Isiah N. Moore, Pa.
- Infantry, Dragoons, or Mounted Riflemen.
- Ward Chapin, Va.
- J. C. Bailey, Pa.
- W. H. Morris, N.Y.
- James Curtis, Illinois.
- R. E. Patterson, Pa.
- T. J. C. Amory, Mass.
- N. D. Whipple, N.Y.
- J. H. Hodges, Va.
- James Daniel, N.C.
- They will, after a month's leave of absence, be transferred, as brevet second lieutenants, to the several corps and regiments for which they have been recommended.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the Parish of West Baton Rouge (Louisiana), on the 25th ultimo, on motion of B. B. CHAPIN, Esq., ALEXANDER BARNOW (son of the late lamented Senator of that name) was unanimously nominated as a candidate to represent that Parish in the State Legislature.

Mr. CHAPIN submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Administration of MILLARD FILLMORE has been characterized by principles of the loftiest patriotism, and by a prudence, moderation, wisdom, and firmness commensurate with the difficulty, danger, and importance of the questions which have threatened the very existence of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That this Administration, amidst trials and difficulties unparalleled in the history of our country, has shown far beyond signally successful, and commands the unbounded and unqualified respect of the whole Union, North and South.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the patriotic, the unflinching and steady firmness, the expansive and sagacious statesmanship which exhibited in the administration of President FILLMORE, places that Administration close by the side of that of the illustrious Washington, and that this meeting cannot refrain from the expression of their opinion that Millard FILLMORE is the man who has, by his great deeds, placed himself in such pre-eminence among the great men of his country as signally points him out as the man who, during the present crisis, should be selected to maintain the guidance of the State; that we accordingly seize the occasion to give expression to the opinion which appears to prevail from North to South, that MILLARD FILLMORE is the man whom the high interests of the country call to the next Presidency of the United States.

FOR LIBERIA.

The Colonization Society's barque *Liberia* Packet was expected to sail from Baltimore yesterday for the Maryland colony in Africa. We learn from the "American" that she will carry out a full cargo, and the largest number of passengers she has yet transported; more having offered than she could accommodate. A large party of emigrants from Norfolk had engaged passage in her, and also Thos. Fuller and Benj. Jenifer, two colored ministers of the Gospel, from Dorchester county, Maryland. Their object in visiting Africa is to make an exploration of the country, and to secure the necessary arrangements for the reception of their families and friends, for whom they intend returning in the Fall. The Cambridge Democrat says that should their report prove favorable, enough free blacks will emigrate from that neighborhood to found a colony.

The Syracuse (N.Y.) Journal states that the cultivation of Tobacco has been undertaken there to a considerable extent—a thousand acres being devoted to that plant. It was at present a very promising appearance, and the weather has been favorable to its growth. Heretofore it has been yielding a very handsome profit, about \$100 to the acre.

ANDREW DANA, Esq. died at Wilkesbarre, on the 24th ultimo, aged 85 years. He was a boy at the time of the ever-memorable Wyoming massacre. His fathered brother-in-law were killed there, when he fled with his mother, her family, and others to Connecticut.

The daily reports of canal commerce show the number of boats reaching Alexandria daily from Cumberland loaded with coal. The coal wharves at that place are heaped up with the products of the mines. Some six or seven vessels are lying there taking in their cargoes for the Eastern cities; and the steamer *Martin Hoffman* was filled with about five hundred tons, ready to start on her passage to New York.

The more this Cumberland coal is used, the more will be the demand for it. The agents of the coal companies in Alexandria are all active business men, and as Alexandria has been established as the Cumberland coal depot, they are determined to advance and extend the trade, and show its capabilities.—*Alexandria Gazette*.

BANK OF THE OLD DOMINION.—The stockholders, on Tuesday last, elected the following gentlemen Directors of this institution, (located at Annapolis): William Fowle, Lewis McKenzie, Daniel F. Hoar, William G. Casanova, John J. Wheat, Robert H. Miller, Stephen Shinn, William N. McVeigh, William F. Phillips, Warren.

AN EARTHQUAKE was felt at St. Louis about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 21 instant. The Republicans say there were three distinct shocks, the whole occurring in about one minute. The motion was undulating or wave-like, and appeared to proceed from the southwest. None of the shocks were accompanied with any perceptible sound. The morning was somewhat cloudy, cool, and calm, followed not a great while afterward by a slight rain, with thunder. About half-past two it cleared up, with warm sunshine, and so continued for the balance of the day.

ALLEGED CUBAN EXPEDITION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, NEW YORK.—Before Judge BETTS.—The Judge gave an opinion at much length on the motion for a writ of habeas corpus in this case. He considered that the charging of the offense in the language of the statute is sufficient, and better than to give, in the indictment, multitudinous details. The law, he considers, and cited various authorities in proof, is intended to prevent citizens or residents of the United States from beginning or setting on foot a military expedition against another country with which the United States are at peace, and not intended merely to observe neutrality as respects other nations at war with each other.

The motion to quash is overruled; but, out of respect to counsel, the Judge will submit the opinion to the Circuit Judge, and, in the event of his not concurring in the view, the case will be referred for trial to the Circuit Court, and there may be a division of opinion in the Judges and the case go up to the United States Supreme Court.—*Express*.

LIFE RESCUED.—A remarkable instance of bringing back to life, when apparently gone, occurred on Saturday last at Trenton, New Jersey. A boy about twelve years old, the son of Charles Hankinson, fell into the canal. Dr. Skelton was called, and on arriving there (the true American says) he found a person endeavoring to find the body with a large pole. No person present thought for a moment that the boy could be saved, inasmuch as he had disappeared for several minutes. The body was finally raised by the pole, and taken off by Dr. Skelton. It had the appearance of death, the eyes being closed, and the mouth shut. The body was put in a recumbent position, and the process of rubbing and pressing the stomach was commenced. This occasioned the patient to belch and discharge water, and it was soon found that life had returned, and that the boy was breathing. The result of the matter astonished all who were present. The boy was interrogated as to how far in his perilous situation he remained any recognition. He says he remembers going down twice, and of making every effort to save himself; but, after he went down the second time, he had no recollection whatever of any circumstance.—*Newark Advertiser*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn from Boston that on Saturday afternoon, while BENJAMIN HOWARD, Esq., merchant on Central wharf, was riding in his carriage, with his wife, sister, and niece, the horses ran away, and the party were all thrown out. Mr. HOWARD's sister died from the injuries she sustained.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE GARDNER CASE.—On Thursday evening, in pursuance of the finding of the Grand Jury, Mr. J. C. Gardner was arrested by the officers of the law. Yesterday he was brought before Judge Crawford on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after consideration of the case, in which the counsel for the accused, Messrs. BRADLEY and CHARLICK, were heard, he was held to bail in the sum of \$8,000. Dr. THOMAS MILLER uniting in the recognizance. Before the trial can be had evidence touching the case must be obtained from Mexico.

WELL-DRESSED MAN.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a well-dressed man called at the residence of Dr. MAY, for the pretended purpose of professionally consulting him. Being informed that the Doctor was not at home, he signified his wish to remain till he returned, because, as he said, the Doctor had appointed to meet him there. The person was accordingly shown into the office, there to await Dr. May's return. In the mean time the house servant, who had answered the bell, was busily employed in setting out the table preparatory to dinner, in a room between the office and front door. In the course of this his duty called him to the room, and he saw, seated at the table, a man in the office—no doubt professionally improved for a visit to the dining room, where he continued to extract clean silver teaspoons, nine silver forks, and one dozen dessert spoons; total value about \$100. As the rogue was leaving the scene of his exploit he heard a noise on the steps made by the servant in the way up the basement, as he imagined, that he could not wait till the Doctor's return, but would call again at half-past three o'clock. He had left a note, he said, upon the office table to that effect. With this he got off, without trouble. Very soon after the colored man descended his loss, but up to the time of writing this the rogue has not been detected. The note left signed, of course, with a fictitious name. It is to be hoped that the vigilance of police will succeed in his speedy detection. The articles were marked M. in German text.

CANAL COAL TRADE.—The activity of the coal trade on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal may be judged from the fact that from ten to fifteen tons per day pass and repass the Rock Creek lock at Georgetown. If we take half of these going down and half going up, the amount of coal passing onward each day to a market will be about six hundred tons. And this in the infancy of the trade.

A BRIEF VISIT TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—In a cursory visit for a short time to the Smithsonian Institution yesterday, we were agreeably surprised to find many things in addition to what might be considered reasonable expectation, so as to include us briefly in the number of its visitors.

The industry and intelligence of Professor BATES have been well applied in gathering an ample and comprehensive collection—in many cases by his own hand—from their native homes and haunts of the reptiles and fishes of the northern and middle regions of our Union. Among these we recorded some of our old acquaintances, made during our previous or other sporting excursions, but many that we had altogether eluded not only our observations, but our very suspicion of their existence in the country at all. For instance, we were shown an aquatic monster from the Alleghany river, with which it is in some places resembling, to the obvious annoyance and disgust of the angler, that it steams. It is called there the *Alleghany*, though it is not a fish, but a model of reptile ugliness, being a kind of quadruped catfish, with an elongated tail. Many of the quadruped specimens exhibit strange departures from our ordinary conceptions of the conditions necessary to being; for example, the case where an external fringe of a hair-like substance is substituted for gills, performing the office of the breathing function. The rarer and smaller forms of our country are plentifully represented, and the array of serpents and lizards seems to be very respectable, both as to species and individuals.

From some of the cases received and opened we were shown several striking specimens of the antlers or head-gear of the moose, elk, and varieties of the deer kind—objects truly surprising when we consider that they are the produce of but a single season.

In the department of foreign exchange the Institution is very stout boxes and packages of the printed records and transactions of the Institutions, according to many hundreds, are making up for transmission to the various kindred institutions of continental and insular Europe. On the other hand, the Institution is in continued receipt from foreign institutions of similar books and records.

The Smithsonian Institution is steadily pursuing its way toward responsible standing amongst those great scientific centres whence the modern world derives much, if not most, of its intellectual life, sustenance, and vigor.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The examinations of our public schools are progressing finely, furnishing abundant evidence of a gradual improvement in every branch of learning there taught, as well as of an exacting and judicious discipline throughout. It is worthy of remark that so popular has the system become that nearly all the school-houses are too small, and others of equal size could in a single week be crowded with gentle children anxious to be educated therein.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—We made a day or two since in Georgetown shopping, showing the upward aspect of affairs there. The mansion of the late Col. COX, situated on the Heights, and now occupied by Mr. Scott, was sold for \$17,700, being \$3,200 above its assessment. Mr. Scott was the purchaser.

Sundry vacant lots also